

# Arizona Weekly Enterprise.

VOL. VII.

FLORENCE, PINAL CO., ARIZONA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1888.

NO. 46.

CHARLES W. TILLMAN,



**Furniture, Bedding**  
And also a new assortment of  
**Building Lumber, All Kinds**

At Reduced Rates.  
Doors, Windows, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets  
And All Kinds of Building Materials.  
Also Agent for the

**New Home Sewing Machine,**  
**Undertaking Business**

Coffins Made to Order and Trimmed.

Furniture repaired. Just received a lot of  
new furniture, also a large assortment of  
Window Shades for store windows and private  
dwellings, also Corsets, Poles and Window  
Fittings. All kinds of jobbing work done  
on short notice.

**FLORENCE BREWERY.**

I wish to announce to all my customers and  
patrons that I am still at my old stand in this  
place and manufacture the

**Finest Beer in the Territory,**

Which I offer for sale by the  
Keg, Gallon, Bottle or Glass.

**BOTTLED BEER**  
A Specialty.

A finer article is not found in the Terri-  
tory. All Orders Promptly  
Filled.

Beer forwarded to Silver King, Mineral  
Hill and other Mining Camps.

**Choice Wines, Liquors, and Cigars**  
Sold over my bar.

**Pigeon Hole and Bagatelle Tables**  
For the amusement of my customers.

**PETER WILL, Proprietor.**

**B. FRIEDLANDER,**

**Fine Custom Tailor,**

938 Market St.,

Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

The Largest Stock in the City to Select  
from. Samples sent on Application.

**A BARGAIN!**

320 Acres,

Improved Land, all under fence, with  
water right,

**For Sale Cheap.**

Splendidly located near the town of  
Florence, and is the best alfalfa land  
in the valley.

**MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE**

If sold at all.

For particulars inquire at the  
ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

**MEAT MARKET.**

—All kinds of—

**Choice Fresh Meats,**

—at—

REASONABLE PRICES.

JUAN AVENENTE.

South of Post Office, Main street, Florence.

**Florence Saloon!**

Main Street, Florence.

CHARLES RAPP, Proprietor.

**Purest Liquors at the Bar.**

IMPORTED CIGARS.

Elegant Club and Reading Room.

**J. M. OCHOA,**

— LEADER IN —

**POPULAR PRICES!!**

AT HIS OLD STAND,

**Wholesale & Retail Dealer**

**DRY and FANCY GOODS,**

**Furnishing Goods, Hardware,**

**Clothing, Groceries, Iron, Wagon Material,**

**Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars.**

W. C. SMITH,

Casa Grande, Arizona.

FERNANDO B. MALDONADO,

Florence, Arizona.

**W. C. SMITH & CO.**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE!**

A Large and Complete Stock of

**Choicest Groceries and Provisions**

Always on hand.

**California Flour**

A SPECIALTY.

Prices as Low as the Lowest. Give us  
a call and be Convinced.

**W. C. SMITH & CO.**

**CHARLES HOLBORN,**

Wholesale and Retail

— Dealer in —

**Wines, Liquors and Cigars,**

OLD BAILEY CORNER, FLORENCE.

Only First-Class Goods Sold.

DEALERS IN OUTSIDE TOWNS AND CAMPS SUPPLIED AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.

**MENDING BROKEN BRIC-A-BRAC.**

Specialists Who Devote Their Time to  
Patching and Restoring.

New York abounds in thoroughly in  
quiescent corners, people and occupations as  
any city of its size in the world. Most  
of these oddities, however, possess little  
value outside of the purely picturesque, and  
depend for even that on individual  
taste. A few are quite reasonable.  
Among the latter may be classed a pecu-  
liar industry not yet of a size to admit of  
its being troubled much by the state of  
the labor market. This calling is en-  
tirely in the hands of a few wide awake  
Swiss, whose ateliers are scattered over  
the uptown business portions of the  
city, and is dignified by the title of "ar-  
tistic repairing."

One of the best known and busiest of  
their number was, when called upon,  
engaged on just such a task. "We  
live," he said, "very few shop secrets  
because our trade is entirely one of deli-  
cacy and skill and involves such a va-  
riety of knacks that we have little fear  
of competition. There is absolutely no  
restriction as to the nature of the article  
brought to us for repair, or as to the  
amount of damage it has sustained, to  
let within our ability to restore it.  
Most of our patrons being extremely  
wealthy, we are trusted daily with the  
rarest and most costly articles, which  
would never be placed in the hands of  
inexperienced workmen, so that what  
we do is both expensive and in keeping  
with the elegance of the article to be  
mended."

"You can judge of the extent of our  
operations somewhat when I tell you that  
I am a watchmaker, cabinetmaker, painter  
in oil and water colors, carver of  
wood, marble and ivory, modeler in clay,  
a musician and chemist, all combined.  
In any of these branches I should prob-  
ably prove a distinguished failure along-  
side of men who have devoted a lifetime  
to the particular one, but in Geneva  
where I was educated, we are taught to  
be careful, and I have learned enough  
and practiced long enough to be able to  
perform successfully the essential part of  
my business, which is to copy faithfully  
and naturally whatever is set before me.  
This porcelain vase at which I am now at  
work is a very ordinary job. I received it  
in sixty-four pieces, each piece, calcu-  
lating by the original value of jar,  
having cost something above \$2. This  
makes it slightly worth repairing."

"The soundest and largest portion was  
the bottom, which was about three times  
as thick as the rest and, of course, stood  
the fall better. In the course of an hour's  
search I managed to find a little section  
that fitted exactly to a nick in the first.  
This was securely fastened in its place  
with cement and set away to harden. It  
is impossible at this stage of proceedings  
to put on more than one piece at a time.  
Other work is disposed of and in course  
of time another fragment added to the  
originals, then a fourth and fifth, and so  
on. The vase has gradually grown in  
this way to its original proportions. As  
nothing but the finest and whitest cement  
is used, the dirty streaking that charac-  
terizes badly mended china is avoided.  
However, several of the broken bits have  
been lost and some have crumbled so fine  
as to be unavailable. This leaves an ugly  
hole in the side, a large nick in the rim  
and completely ruins a beautiful painted  
bouquet. I heat a stick of a certain  
plastic substance of my own invention  
and carefully fill in the gaps yet left.  
With a fine steel spatula the material is  
pared down even on both sides, intro-  
duced into the delicate cut of the rim,  
which it imitates exactly. In one hour  
these additions are firmly set and almost  
as hard as the original material. With  
palette in hand they are treated by me to  
several coats of oil color of exactly the  
same tint as the porcelain. The roses are  
restored by painting the lacking parts in  
on the new surface, and the lines of  
cement covered up in the same way. A  
coat or two of brilliant varnish and—  
well—there is a vase that cost \$125, in  
which the sharpest eye would fail to de-  
tect a flaw and although the outer coat  
of varnish might feel a little funny to the  
fingers of a connoisseur."

"Frequently cabinets of rare and ex-  
pensive woods are sent to us which by  
some fatality have been split, or the  
stripped of certain parts of the ornamenta-  
tion. We cut away the damaged parts,  
restore the same variety of wood or a  
perfect imitation thereof, and carve it to  
match. I have now on hand a Japanese  
cabinet, the top edges of which were or-  
namented with a row of little ivory  
figures like chessmen, half of which were  
gone. I am carving out exact duplicates  
of every one to replace their fellows, and  
expect to make a very creditable job of  
it. Marble statuary, terra cotta and  
other ornaments we repair if broken, and  
add well modeled replicas of missing por-  
tions, if there are such. We clean arms  
and armor for collectors, which is in it-  
self a trade, as the dirt and rust must be  
removed with acids without affecting the  
blackness and oxidation of the metal  
which guarantee the antiquity. The  
slightest sign of polish or repair would be  
an irreparable damage. For armor, too,  
we construct fearful and wonderful war-  
riors, stuffed with straw and wax  
heads, on which the iron harness is  
riveted as 'in days of old, when knights  
were bold.' But somehow these seem  
pretty tame."

"Our most important work has to do  
with a certain class of mechanical matters.  
We study out the wants of old fashioned  
clock movements which are unintelligible  
to the modern horologist. Some of these  
are entirely of wood, wheels and pinions  
alike. We make wooden works for the  
old cases, and superintend the making of  
cases for old movements. The various  
sets of chimes and musical wonders con-  
cealed in old foreign clocks are familiar  
to us, where it would require weeks of  
examination for most people to compre-  
hend them. The fine points of these ar-  
ticles must be learned abroad, so that we  
rank as experts in this line."—New York  
Star.

**Cedar Wood for Penels.**  
Nearly all the cedar wood used in mak-  
ing pens in this country, and  
abroad comes from Cedar Keys, Fla.,  
where the mills give employment to hun-  
dreds of operatives.—New York Evening  
World.

The richest of the judges of the United  
States supreme court is Justice Brad-  
ley, whose fortune has been estimated at  
\$750,000.

**HOUSES WITHOUT FENCES.**

Some of the Bad Results of Fencelessness.

There is a growing fashion of building  
houses without fences, and we even see  
fences removed from houses already pro-  
vided with them. Probably economy is  
at the bottom of the fashion, but there  
are also many people who admire it.  
"How pretty a street looks without  
fences," they say. "It is like a park."  
Perhaps it is, but do any of us want to  
live in a park?

Having once had a house in one of  
these fenceless communities, I would like  
to describe some of the peculiarities of  
the system. The principal trouble was  
about children. It was impossible to turn  
them out with any safety to play in their  
own yard, unless they had a nurse in  
constant attendance. Most children can  
be taught to stay in a yard which has a  
fence and gate, but few are so obedient  
as to remain on ground which has no  
boundary but a line of turf. The conse-  
quence was that in our neighborhood the  
middle of the street was the favorite play-  
ground for children of all ages, the very  
same ones taking an especial delight, like  
hens, in the depth of the dust, and also,  
of course, frequently running away. The  
idea of home seemed to have but half its  
meaning to these children, and the fact  
that "a man's house is his castle," and  
that no one has a right to trespass on  
other people's grounds, was never guessed  
at by most of the members of our rising  
generation. I have watched the children  
coming home from school, and have  
noticed that every child made a bee line  
for home without the slightest reference  
to private grounds, which they crossed  
at every angle which was most conveni-  
ent. I even saw one boy climb up and  
look into a window of a house he was  
passing.

Not only children, however, but grown  
people passed back and forth over each  
other's grounds, as a matter of course,  
going between a gentleman's house and  
his outhouses, and passing close to the  
windows, or to people sitting out on the  
lawn.

As with human beings so with dogs.  
They spent most of their time in their  
neighbors' yards or on their piazzas,  
where they would sometimes prevent  
callers from ringing the door bell. There  
was one lady who was actually unable  
sometimes to go out upon her own piazza  
because the intense dog of a quite dis-  
tant neighbor had a fancy for lying there,  
and if she appeared, would threaten and  
growl at her. As dogs roll and  
wrestle with each other in the flower  
beds, and turning up unexpectedly in the  
cellar, that was quite a matter of course.

Then there were cows. To be sure  
they were not allowed to go loose, but  
every now and then one would pull up  
the stake to which she was tied, so that  
twice I found footprints, which looked  
large enough for those of a mastodon, all  
over my flower beds and soft newly  
made lawn. Then one day I happened  
to glance out of one of my chamber win-  
dows, and discovered a very large bull  
foraging directly below it, with a herd of  
attendant cows. They had all broken out  
of their pasture. The same thing hap-  
pened occasionally with horses. I once  
counted nine, all passing up the street,  
with nothing between them and the  
playing children and neatly kept flower  
beds. Such inconveniences as these do  
not seem to be balanced by the supposed  
beauty of the fenceless system.

In Europe the feeling that the first es-  
sential of a refined home is privacy is  
carried rather too far, for the high walls  
with which gentlemen's houses are so  
often surrounded are a sad drawback to  
the beauty of the country in general; but  
I believe that the principle is a right one.  
A house which stands as it were in the  
street, which is not separated either by a  
hedge or fence from the public thorough-  
fare, is, in my opinion, in one of the  
most important elements of a true  
home.—Boston Transcript.

**Ingenuity on Both Sides.**

A gentleman about to close his summer  
house at Nahant conceived what he con-  
sidered a brilliant idea to insure the daily  
personal inspection of every room in his  
villa during the winter by the old man in  
whose charge the establishment was to be  
left. Accordingly, he said to the old man  
that he should leave all his clocks, one in  
each room, at Nahant during the winter,  
and he desired that every one should be  
wound up at a regular hour each day.  
The old man concurred in the plan with  
all his heart, and promised he would not  
fail. The house was closed. The owner  
imagined a good deal about his scheme for  
having every room guarded against leaks,  
etc., during the winter, and came to  
Boston. A week or two afterward this  
gentleman thought he would take a run  
down to Nahant, and see how things were  
going. When he arrived there he found  
his man, who was very glad to see him,  
and told him that he had wound each  
clock faithfully as he had directed. On  
entering the house the two proceeded to  
the rear drawing room, and the astonish-  
ment of the owner may be better imagined  
than described when he saw ranged along  
in a row his thirteen clocks, which the  
old man had brought down to save him-  
self the trouble of going all over the house  
every day.—Boston Gazette.

**A Lunch Box Needed.**

A prominent physician says that chil-  
dren's school luncheons should not be  
placed in the old fashioned lunch basket  
or tin box, as bad odors always cling to  
a lunch box receptacle. What he recom-  
mends is a fresh, clean napkin  
wrapped neatly round the bread and  
butter or other edibles, and a pasteboard  
box to hold it all. The box can then be  
thrown away when the meal is done.  
The good sense of this will strike every  
person given to wholesome living, and it  
will also delight the box manufacturers,  
who should immediately get up a cheap  
little box especially adapted to the con-  
venience of school luncheons. Parents,  
no doubt, would be glad to buy these  
boxes as they buy matches, by the quan-  
tity, should they supersede the lunchbox  
basket.—Boston Herald.

**The Great Gold Depositories.**  
The treasury of the United States con-  
tains \$282,000,000 in gold; there is de-  
posited in the National bank of France,  
\$237,000,000; the National bank of Ger-  
many holds \$107,000,000, while the bank  
of England, with its \$100,000,000, is the  
least of this great quartet of gold deposi-  
tories.—New York Star.

**A PARADISE FOR THIEVES.**

They Hold High Carnival in the Empire  
of the "Thieves' Markets."

There is so much thievery in Russia  
that all the principal cities have what is  
known as "thieves' markets." They are  
conducted openly, and little if any effort  
is made to trace an article which goes in  
that direction. Travelers, in their exas-  
peration, often declare that the authori-  
ties, the thieves and the vendors of stolen  
articles are banded together, and that the  
profits are divided on a fixed scale. De-  
that as it may, there is more stealing in  
this than in any other country, unless  
probably Egypt is excepted.

Here the thieves' market is two blocks  
deep, four long, and gives commercial  
transactions to thousands of persons. The  
goods are carried in by the villagers,  
burglars and footpads, sold to the shop  
keepers openly, and no secret is made of  
the fact that the goods were stolen. The  
buildings are mostly of brick, located in  
a quarter remote from the most respecta-  
ble portion of the city, and the shop  
keepers live in the second stories. The  
rooms are all filthy, covered with vermin,  
filled with moustons odors, and the goods  
are dusty. The lazy men and women  
sit in front of the entrances in the nar-  
row streets, play chess or cards, smoke  
and drink tea, and show a shocking de-  
gree of depravity. They are mostly  
Greeks, although many are Tartars, Jews  
and Egyptians. The Jews are said to be  
the most cleanly, honorable and intelli-  
gent.

The thieves' market flourishes most on  
a Sunday morning, although Sunday is  
not generally observed here, and street  
improvements, building of every charac-  
ter and trade go forward. But many  
people take a holiday on Sunday and  
spend it here. To this point I went  
one Sunday morning, and saw  
a throng such as Five Points, New York,  
would have been shocked at in her  
palmiest days. In a window I saw some  
fine old chinaware, bearing the private  
mark of Alexander I, the crown and  
seal of the empire. Immediately the  
shopkeeper, a woman, informed me that  
the goods were stolen from the winter  
palace; she knew it, because she got them  
directly from the thief, and she had  
handed his property before.

In the center of each block is a hollow  
square, about 150 feet in diameter. These  
were filled with men, women and chil-  
dren, behind improvised counters, selling  
or making almost everything. Second  
and third hand goods, the most popular  
goods, and scores of men and boys, were  
repairing them in the open air, while  
others go about selling them. The ground  
is bordered and covered with sand and  
deas. Pigeons and crows, both sacredly  
protected, hop about everywhere. The  
crows are dark gray, with little black  
spots. Great big Siberian hounds, muzzled  
stake about with the multitude and  
give zest to the scene.

Train loads of old iron, copper and  
leather, hoops, cast off and new clothing,  
jewelry, watches, clocks and silverware,  
furs, everything that furnishes houses,  
men, women and children, in confusion  
and profusion, just like a heap of  
stuff a burglar drops when hotly pur-  
sued. It is said the thieves linger here  
after disposing of their plunder, and  
often succeed in regaining the property  
when it is purchased, and that goods are  
stolen and restolen a number of times in  
a single day or night. The scenes about  
the thieves' market here are duplicated  
in four or five places in the empire.  
They are as old as the cities, and the  
markets having become fixed institu-  
tions, no attempt is made to frustrate  
them.

So helpless are the honest natives  
when robbed that they often seek witches  
to trace the direction of the stolen prop-  
erty. The witch proceeds by peculiar  
means. She summons all the neighbors  
whom she suspects, gets a pail of water,  
makes a little roll of dough to represent  
each one present, and begins in the pres-  
ence of the party to drop the balls into  
the water, the theory being that when  
she names the thief they will all sink.  
Nine times out of ten the witch forces a  
confession. It is a waste of time to ap-  
peal to the authorities. The superstitions  
of the people are thus turned to advan-  
tage. They believe it is far worse to be  
detected in crime than to make a free  
confession. In nearly every bedroom  
I have occupied in the Russian hostels  
I have found a tiny shrine. Some are  
over the doors, others high up in the cor-  
ners next to the ceiling, while a few are  
stowed away on top of wardrobes. The  
presence of the shrine is not only a satis-  
faction and a solace to the occupant of  
the room, should he be a Russian, but a  
protection to the landlord, for it has not  
been frequent that thefts are perpetrated  
in the presence of shrines. The thieves  
fear shrines more than lawful retribu-  
tion.—P. S. Heath in New York Mail  
and Express.

**London's Religious Life.**

The bishop of London has recently  
made public some interesting statistics on  
the religious life of the great city. Ac-  
cording to his figures the average number  
of communicants at communion services  
of the Established church during the year  
was 47,714. At Easter the number rose  
to 99,000. The average attendance at  
Sunday morning services was 200,890;  
at Sunday evening services, 205,400.  
London is a remarkable church going  
city, but this exhibit shows that it has  
about 4,000,000 inhabitants who don't  
attend the services of the Established  
church, and that those who do constitute  
only about one-ninth of the population.  
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**Care of Feeble Infants.**

Our dispatches announced the other  
day that a scientific Frenchman had in-  
vented an apparatus, something like a  
chicken incubator, for taking care of  
babies of low vitality. The idea seems to  
be that new born infants, so feeble that  
they cannot be nourished in a natural  
way, are to be placed in a case of proper  
temperature and built up artificially. It  
has frequently been charged against  
France that there is a scarcity of babies  
over there. Let us hope that the propo-  
sition to take better care of those with  
which the land is favored will lead to the  
improvement of the Gallie race.—New  
York World.

**Timely Warnings.**

James sent a friend of his a number of  
small and light articles in a letter. He  
added by way of postscript: "Be careful  
how you break open the envelope."

SELM M. FRANKLIN, HARRY R. JEFFORDS,  
JEFFORDS & FRANKLIN,  
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Specialty.

Agricultural and Mining Abstracts of Title.  
Reports Made on all Classes of Lands.  
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Served Families Morning and Evening.

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Erect all kinds of papers with dispatch  
Prompt attention paid to all collections. Will  
attend cases in Justice Court. Charges mod-  
erate.

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—LOCK and GUNSMITH—

General Jobbing and Repairing in Metals of  
ALL KINDS.

SAVES and SEWING MACHINES RE-  
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Rooms in Rear of Butcher Shop on Bailey  
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**P. F. NILSON,**

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Also Spectacles of all kinds.

THIBODD BUILDING, OPP. P. O., PHOENIX, ARIZ.

**GEORGE MARTIN,**

**Druggist and Chemist**

Tucson, Arizona.

Prescriptions carefully compounded and  
sent by mail or express to any part of the  
Territory.

**Russ House,**

TUCSON.

THIS HOMELIKE, FAMILY HOTEL,

after being Renovated, Re-fitted and Re-

furnished and Repaired,

Is Now Open for Business,

And a Share of the Traveling Public.

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EVERY ROOM IS NEAT and CLEAN,

& kept in first-class order. 22

Free Carriage from Depot to Hotel.

CHAS. J. FREES, Prop.

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**DENTIST,**

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Special attention paid to correcting irregulari-  
ties in Children's Teeth.

Deformities of the mouth, either congenital or  
acquired, corrected by mechanical ap-  
paratus.

Artificial Dentures made on Gold, Platinum  
or Vulcanite base.

**Florence Meat Market.**

South of Collingwood's Store.

—all kinds of—

**Choice Fresh Meats.**